

WILL ELECT ROOT IF HE WILL SERVE

League Assembly Would Be
Glad to Name Him Inter-
national Judge.

BUT CAN GET NO REPLY

U. S. Ignores Receipt of Mes-
sages or of Plans for
Court.

BEG AMERICA TO REFRAIN

Members Would Ask Her to
Promise Not to Aid Cove-
nant Breakers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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GENEVA, Sept. 10.—With the election
of judges to the International Court
of Justice set for Wednesday, a state
of great uncertainty exists here re-
garding the position of Ellhu Root.
Reports from Washington that he has
conferred with President Harding,
presumably regarding his nomination
and the subject of the court, were
read to-day with great interest.

Ambassador d'Acunha of Brazil,
who first nominated Mr. Root, told
THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent
to-day, however, that a week ago he
had telegraphed to Washington and
had received a message from the Bra-
zilian Embassy there that under no
condition would Mr. Root serve if
elected.

Name Not to Be Pressed.

Consequently Ambassador d'Acunha
said that Brazil did not intend to press
Mr. Root's nomination, but would cast
its vote elsewhere. With Brazil making
this announcement there seems to be
little chance of Mr. Root's name being
even voted on unless in the meantime
a definite message arrives from him
that he would accept a place in the
court.

Inquiry at the league's secretariat
showed that Ambassador d'Acunha's in-
formation was not shared there. The
secretariat has been very much con-
cerned with the situation and even sent
a message to Mr. Root himself, but has
received no reply from him. No method
of procedure has yet been adopted for
the election, and a long muddle and
delays are in prospect.

Well wishers of the court believe that
the five principal Powers, including the
United States, should have one judge
each, and are hoping the other nations
represented will be Spain, Holland,
Scandinavia, some Germanic and some
Slav nation and one South American.

South America, however, is demand-
ing three places.

U. S. Ignores League.

Diplomats here say there is no ques-
tion that the court may have many
cases on its calendar immediately, as
many nations are preparing to ask it to
define mooted points in the treaties.

There is hope that the United States
may lay before the court certain ques-
tions involving separate peace treaties
and the Treaty of Versailles. Very
general surprise is being expressed,
however, that the United States has not
taken even the first steps toward ratifi-
cation, or even acknowledgment of re-
ceipt of the court project. In fact, the
attitude of the United States toward the
court is not known here.

Inquiries were made to Washington
to-day with a view to getting more
light on Washington's attitude toward
the court. It would require the consent
of the League Council for a State that
had not ratified the project to take any
case before the court, which would seem
to preclude the possibility of the United
States making any use of it as a non-
member.

Beg U. S. Not to Interfere.

The puzzling situation in which the
league is now placed is that it now
seems destined to lack universality, for
the future is being continually em-
phasized at the present meeting. One
suggestion now made is that the future
abatement of the United States being
expected, the league asks the United
States at least to promise passive co-
operation in measures such as forbidding
the exportation of arms to breakers of
the covenant and economic and punitive
measures which are to apply to peace
breakers.

In other words, it is suggested that
the United States, although remaining
definitely outside the league, be asked
to promise a certain cooperation with
the league to preserve the world's peace.
The same problem was presented to-day
by A. J. Balfour of Great Britain in his
remarks on the subject of disarmament,
in which he asked how the league could
effect disarmament until it was sure
the states outside the league would ac-
cept the same policy. Speaking on the
question of private arms manufacture,
Mr. Balfour said:

"How could nations within the league
pass self-denying ordinances regarding
the manufacture and distribution of
armaments when the great manufactur-
ing interests outside the league refuse
to be bound or, so far as I know, even to
consider the problem with which their
brethren inside the league are endea-
voring to deal."

GENERAL STRIKE NOW THREATENS IN FRANCE

Compromise on Textile Crisis
Alone Can Stay It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Paris, Sept. 10.

Unless a compromise can be reached
through the mediation efforts of the
Ministry of Labor, a general strike will
be declared in the mines, railroads and
textile works throughout the Depart-
ment of the North, Monday morning.
More than 80,000 textile workers already
are affected by strikes.

The employers' organizations declare
the mills already are so overstocked,
with no prospect of immediate orders,
that maintenance either of high wages
or the high cost of living bonus will be
ruinous.

Textile laborers say they are now
working more than twenty-four hours a
week, and if the wage rate is further
diminished they prefer revolution to
starvation.

AUSTRIA QUITS WEST HUNGARY

Vienna, Sept. 10.—It was officially
announced to-day that in pursuance
of the recent communication from the
Allies prohibiting the employment of
Austrian regular troops in the occupa-
tion of West Hungary Austria last
night withdrew the gendarmes and
evacuated that territory.

AMERICA'S ABSENCE SLOWS UP LEAGUE

Impossible to Move Quickly,
Balfour Tells Assembly.

By the Associated Press.
GENEVA, Sept. 10.—Arthur J. Balfour
of the British delegation, speaking to-
day in the assembly of the League of
Nations in defence of the council, which
had been under sharp fire for three days,
warned the assembly that the mandate
question was full of difficulties and
dangers, and that it was venturesome to
try, as Lord Robert Cecil proposed, to
fix the terms of the mandates immedi-
ately.

He was much pained, he said, by
Hjalmar Branting's charges that the
council and the assembly were under the
control of a small group of Powers. He
expressed surprise at the attack of the
Jugo-Slav delegate, M. Spalakovitch, on
Albania, and at Lord Robert Cecil's
demand for the immediate fixing of the
terms of the mandates.

The assembly had been nonplussed by
the unexpected attack on Albania, and
Mr. Balfour at once set out to counter-
act the bad effect. The assembly showed
its appreciation by frequent and ardent
marks of approval.

Mr. Balfour pointed next to the Inter-
national Court of Justice as an achieve-

ment which was sufficient in itself to
justify the league and confound its
critics, who accused it of inaction. In
treating of disarmament, as well as
of mandates, he plainly indicated that it
was the absence of the United States
from the league which made it impos-
sible to move quickly.

Many of the delegates in private con-
versations sounded the same note, and,
while a majority maintain that the
league must and will live, they expect
that the Washington conference will
adopt certain changes enabling the
league to become a complete organiza-
tion. This has been stressed particularly
by the French delegates and the South
Americans.

The resolution offered by Lord Robert
Cecil, delegate from South Africa, for an
immediate definition of the A and B
mandates follows:

"The Assembly, regretting the delay
which has taken place in the definition
of mandates, recognizes that the Council
is not responsible for that delay, and is
of the opinion that it would be desirable
that mandates of the A and B classes
should be forthwith defined."

Onetime enemy states made their
first appearance in the debates of the
present Assembly of the League of Na-
tions when Count Albert Mendorf, the
Austrian delegate, took the floor this
morning to speak on the work of the
Council of the League. He spoke in
French and was well received by the
Assembly. Count Mendorf pictured the
economic and financial situation of

Austria and reviewed the work done by
the Council with the view to restoration
of the country. He urged that measures
decided upon be applied at the earliest
possible moment so that Austria might
be able to work out her own salvation.

Gustave Ador, president of the Inter-
national Red Cross, told the Assembly
that his organization would do nothing
toward relief in Russia unless ample
guarantees were given for the Inter-
national Russian Relief Commission to
make a full and free investigation of
conditions. This organization recently
was denied that privilege by the Rus-
sian Soviet Government.

The dispute between Chile and Bolivia
over the treaty of 1904, it was reported
to-day in what is considered a most
reliable quarter, will be referred to a
commission of jurists for their opinion
as to the competency of the Assembly
to consider the question, thus relieving
the Assembly of the necessity of taking
a vote on a problem involving the Mon-
roe Doctrine and the League's jurisdic-
tion.

The South American disputes bureau
of the Assembly met in special session
last night to ask the adherence of the
two countries to this plan.

SEES GERMAN TRICK TO DEFRAUD ALLIES

French Journal Charges Plot
of Berlin to Force Nation
Into Bankruptcy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, Sept. 10.

The first admission that Germany is
unable to make payments according to
the schedule set by the Reparations
Commission, and that France is seeking
individual satisfaction by a new treaty
or agreement with Germany to reduce
France's annual expenditures for mili-
tary supervision by defining the Rhine
boundary, appears in the *Liberte* to-
night.

The feeling is developing rapidly here

that Germany intends to force herself
into bankruptcy to avoid future pay-
ments to the Allies. The *Liberte* inter-
prets the slump in the value of the
mark as proof of this and considers
"further reduction of the mark will be
impossible to prevent in the future."

The newspaper continues:
"Germany should pay the Allies be-
tween 2,000,000,000 and 3,000,000,000
marks, gold yearly. How will she ob-
tain this—by taxes? The German tax-
payer refuses to accept any increase in
public charges, pretending he is at the
limit of his paying capacity. The Ger-
man public assassinate statesmen who
endeavor to impose any new fiscal effort.
Moreover, loans or new emissions of
bank notes tend to lower the mark's
value."

"In the present economic state, Ger-
many is unable to meet an annual debt
of such importance, and Germany's
situation as a debtor is rendered more
insoluble because speculators all over
the world effect their operations with
absolute certainty, inasmuch as they
know that when each payment matures,
the German financiers undoubtedly will
be among the first to play this game in

order to convince their creditors of the
impossibility of their paying.
"Inasmuch as Germany declares sol-
emnly that she cannot meet the obliga-
tion we find ourselves in the same posi-
tion as the day after the armistice, and
we are free to repair the errors com-
mitted by the Government in 1918."
"Since Germany thus refuses, or finds
herself not in a position to restore the
devastated provinces, let us accomplish
that Rhine policy which for centuries
was the goal of our diplomacy. We will
find therein not only military security
but will obtain thereby satisfaction that
our soldiers did not die in vain, and we
may even diminish our military expenses
by 5,000,000,000 francs yearly—which
would make up for sums which Germany
should disburse yearly to us."

U. S. NAVY TO TAKE PART.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The United
States navy will be represented at the
celebration of the 100th anniversary of
the independence of five Central Ameri-
can republics to be held at Guatemala
city September 12 and 18.

Rear Admiral Casey B. Morgan, com-
mander of the special service squadron,
will be the navy's representative.

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has gay little applique
flowers. Brown or navy.
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deer, navy or red with
opossum collar. Sizes 8
to 14, 25.00

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tumn breeze (and incident-
ally to keep sun and
warm) there's a scarf col-
lar on this coat of Arcadia
cloth. Misses' sizes 39.50

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back satin with contrast-
ing bands of georgette,
hand-stitched. Navy or
black with jade, gray, or
Ameri ruby, or brown
with tan. Misses' sizes
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Navy Point twill and
black silk brand combined
forces to make this trim
tailored frock, with con-
trasting duvetyne facings.
Misses' sizes 39.50

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casion is this navy point
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wide sleeves, and peasant
neckline are attractive
details. Sizes 15 and 17
years 25.00

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